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AN ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY OF BRYOLOGICAL TERMS.

By A. J. GROUT, Ph. D.

THIS is not intended to be an exhaustive glossary of botanical terms, but a glossary of those terms which are either confined to bryological works or are used in a somewhat different meaning when applied to mosses. Thus the common terms descriptive of leaves are omitted, except acumen and a few others that are used in a peculiar or unusual way by some authors. Very few terms are here defined that are sufficiently well defined in the common phanerogamic botanies like Gray, Wood, or Britton and Brown.

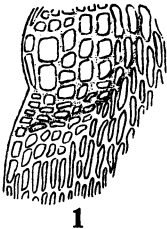
Braithwaite's British Moss Flora, Lesquereux and James' Manual, and Dixon and Jameson's Handbook of British Mosses have been largely consulted and an attempt has been made to determine the meaning of each term according to the usage of all the authors accessible.

For most of the cuts we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. N. Dixon, Mr. Jameson, and their publishers, who have very kindly allowed us the use of the cuts in their Handbook of British Mosses, a work which should be in the hands of every moss student whether English or American. Terms whose meaning can be made sufficiently clear by definition are not illustrated as a rule. In order to use the same figure to illustrate two or more definitions without having definition and figure too far apart, the glossary will be arranged alphabetically under topics, such as leaves, capsules, etc. The first section will consist of those terms which apply to leaves.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING LEAVES.

Acumen, the gradually tapering narrow point of an acuminate leaf. (Fig. 2, *b*.)

Acuminate, a term usually applied to leaves that gradually taper to a narrow point. A few recent writers use term as applying only to those leaves that are not uniformly narrowed and limit the term acumen to that part of the apex beyond the point where the narrowing begins to be less abrupt. According to these authors a leaf uniformly narrowed would not be acuminate, no matter how slender the apex. The author has followed this usage to some extent in previous writings, but general usage does not seem to sanction this restriction of the term.



Acumination, see acumen and acuminate.
Alar cells, the cells at the basal angles of the leaf, commonly different from the cells of the main part of the leaf, being shorter and often nearly square, or inflated and hyaline, and often highly colored. (Fig. 1.)

Apical cells, the cells composing the apex of the leaf. They are often broader and shorter than the cells of the middle of the leaf.

Areolation, the net-work formed by the outlines of the cells of a leaf.



Auricles, small lobes at the basal angles of the leaf, usually consisting of cells differing from those of the main part of the leaf in size or shape or both. (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, a.) Properly used only when there is an outward curve in the outline of the leaf at the base, as in the figures, but often used loosely to denote the basal angles of widely decurrent leaves.

Basal or basilar cells, cells at the base or insertion of the leaf, often of different shape and color from those of the main part of the leaf.
Bicostate, having a double costa, which is usually much shorter than in leaves having a single costa.

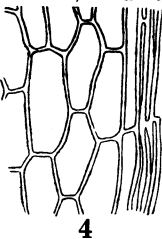


Bifarious, growing in two ranks.

Bracts, a term applied to the leaves surrounding the reproductive organs. Those surrounding the antheridia are called perigonal bracts or leaves, and those surrounding the archegonia and base of seta are called perichaetial.

Bistratose, of two layers of cells. (Fig. 3.)

Canaliculate, channelled. Applied to leaves with margins incurved, so as to give them a channel-like form, e. g. the upper part of the leaves of *Dicranum fuscescens*. A more complete inrolling until the margins meet would make the leaf tubulose.



Bordered, having a margin different from the rest of the leaf. In *Mnium* and *Bryum* the border consists of a few rows of greatly elongated cells, often in two or more layers. In *Fissidens* the border is of a different color, but with little difference in cell structure. (Fig. 4.)

(To be continued.)